Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, June 17, 1818.

(Volume 29.) *(Number 1463.*

Government Advertisement.

Financial Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Treasury is closed for the receipt of Cash for Bills on Madras and Masulipatam under the Government Advertisement published in the Bombay Courier Extraordinary of the 4th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
12th June 1818.

BOMBAY Education Society,

THE ANNUAL SERMON, in aid of this Institution, will be preached at ST. THOMAS's Church in the morning of Sunday, the 21st Instant, by the Reverend the ARCHDEACON.

Vestryroom, 6th June, 1818.

Advertisement.

To be Sold
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT
POONA
(If not previously disposed of by private Sale,)
On Monday the 22d June,
AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
OF
Prize Property

6 Elegant Glass Chandeliers for 24 lights,
2 Musical Clocks in Glass Cases,
A pair of handsome Brass [illegible] mounted Globes of the largest kind.
And a large assortment of Mirrors from 7 feet by 6 to 2¼ by 1½.
Terms of Sale Ready Money.

P. FEARON,
Prize Agent.

Poona, 24th May 1818.

જાહેર ખબર*

શ્રી પુણાં માં જાહેર લીલાંઉ કરીને વેચશે* ખગાર ફની ખગાઉ કોઇ માગણી કરીને લેશેનો લીલાંઉમાં નહીં વેચશે નહીનો પછે તા૦ ૨૨ મી જુન શોમવારને દીને શવાર નાં કલાક ૧૦ને અમલે પરચુરણ શામાંન જેકાંઇ લડાઇમાં હાથમાં આવેઓછે તેની વીગત હેજ*

૧ જુમર ખીલોરનું ૨૪ પાંખ કીનું કે તેમાં બતી ૨૪ લાગેછે

૨ ઘડીઆલ રાગનાં* અને તેમ કીઆલનાં ઘર ખીલોરનાંછે*

૧ જોડો ગલોબનો પીતલી મો લીનનો જે નજુમી લોકોનાં કામમાં આવેછે*

બીજું ઘણીએક તરેહ તરેહની આ રશીઓછે* તેમાં કાંઇ ૭ કુટ

Advertisement.

For Freight
TO THE
EASTWARD
THE GOOD BRIG
Industry
BURTHEN 90 TONS,
COPPERED.
Apply to Captain William Deller,
ON BOARD OF
Bombay
Bombay,

Advertisement.

For England,
To sail about the latter end of July,
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP
the
A N N,
600 TONS BURTHEN,
William Reynolds
COMMANDER
(Late of the Honorable Company's Service,)

FOR Freight or Passage apply to Captain REYNOLDS, or the Purser, *Bakchouse Lane.*

Bombay, 17th June, 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION
This day Wednesday, the 17th of June,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
A considerable variety of
Household Furniture
WILL BE EXPOSED
For Sale
AT
LOUGHLIN'S, Auction Room,

Being the Property of a Gentleman gone to Europe.

THE Sale will be continued daily until the whole are sold, and to commence each day at 11 o'Clock forenoon.

Bombay, 17th June 1118.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Packet now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England, by the *Partridge*, will be closed on the 30th of this Month.

C. LAW.
H. M. D. P. M. G.

Bombay, His Majesty's Post Office, 17th June, 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

Blank Bonds, Powers of Attorney,
Policies of Insurance,
Bills of Lading,
Price Currents,
Files of the Bombay Gazettes, & Couriers, for 1816-1817.
Bombay Army Lists 1818.
Almanacks and Memorandum Books, for 1818.
Bills of Exchange &c. &c.

Bombay, 17th June, 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 17th June, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D JUNE, 1818.

HIS Excellency the Most Noble the Governor Gen. having been pleased to admit the common right of all the Troops engaged in the combined operations of the war, to a general participation in the captures made by each detachment, and accordingly to determine that all the captures made from the Paishwa or his adherents by the Bombay Troops, in whatever quarter engaged, must go to the common prize fund, and to declare the General Orders issued by His Lordship under date the 8th April, applicable in their provisions to the Troops co-operating from the Bombay side, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the General Orders of the 8th April with those of the 9th December, therein alluded to, for general information; and to direct that those orders may be considered to extend to the Army of this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
Head Quarters Camp Koolwy in the Terrace, April 8th 1818.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General anticipating the Sanction of the Crown and of the Hon'ble East India Company, is pleased to order and direct, that all lawful Prize captured since the 20th October 1817 from the powers now, or lately, at war with the British Government, shall be distributed at the earliest possible period among the several Armies, Divisions & Corps of His Majesty's service or of the three Presidencies engaged in the combined operations of the campaign in Hindoostan and the Deckan, under the general command of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India.

His Excellency accordingly authorizes the Most No[illegible] Commander in Chief to cause Prize Agents to [illegible] and the distribution to be made conformably [illegible]ges of the British service in similar cases. [illegible]on prize fund, will be included all sums [illegible] be awarded as valuation of Guns and [illegible]roved by any division or portion [illegible]ed during the war.

[illegible]nder in Chief will be officers in charge of the Pay Department [illegible] several Armies or divisions, who will grant quadruplicate Receipts for the amount, a Copy of which will be retained by the person depositing the money, one by the officers under whose authority the deposit shall be made; and two will be sent to the Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, of which one will be deposited in His Lordship's Office and the other transmitted to the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department. All Prize Property not yet sold, or that may be captured hereafter, will be delivered over to the Commissariat Department with the capturing Division, and will be there disposed of to the best advantage for the benefit of the Troops, or appropriated at a fair valuation to be acquiesed in by the Commanding Officer for the use of Government, similar Receipts being granted for the amount.

If any proceeds of prize or prize property shall have already been divided by corps or division of the armies in the field, the Governor General directs that an exact account of the same, and of the manner of its distribution may by rendered by the Commanding Officer, to the Commander in Chief or prize agents, in order that the quota already shared by each Individual may hereafter be deducted from the dividend which shall ultimately be assigned to him, out of the general fund.

Doubts having arisen how far the Provisions of the general order of the 9th December are to be considered as applicable, under the more regular character which the campaign has assumsed since that period. The Governor General takes this opportunity of declaring that general order, to be in full force in regard to Booty captured from the Pindarees only, but to no other description of prize. All property lawfully captured from the Troops of any powers at war with the British Government, altho' Pindaree forces may have been mixed with such troops in action, is to be considered as falling within the provisions of the general orders now promulgated.

(Signed) J. YOUNG,
Sec. to the Governor Gen.
Military Department.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
Head Quarters Camp Imleeah 9th December 1817.

His Excellency the Most Moble the Governor general, adverting to the peculiar and desultory nature of the warfare in which so many, separate divisions and detachments are at present engaged against the Pindarees, is pleased to order and declare, that all lawful prize which may be captured from the Enemy, shall be considered as the property of the division only by which, or by Detachments from which, it shall be have been seized.

General and other Officers in command of divisions or distiuct corps are accordingly authorized to divide lawful prize, captured by the troops under their order, according to the rules and usage of His Majesty's service.

The Governor general is pleased to determine, that all captured horses deemed fit for army purposes, or for the stud, shall be set apart and reserved for the service of Government, and commanding officers of divisions are directing to authorize immediate payment to the captors, at the regulation prices for all such horses duly approved by a committee of competent officers.

(Signed) J. YOUNG,
Secretary to Govr Gen.
Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 4th June. 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Maxwell to act as Marine Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon Ogelvey as Surgeon of the Native General Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon Armstrong at sea, for the recovery of his health, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 8th *June* 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Covernor in Council is pleased to announce that the Forts of Byramghur and Bowanghur have been taken possession of by the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy.

Lieutenant M. F. Penly is appointed a Linguist in the Hindustanee Language to the 2d, Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry from 1st ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant S. Robson European Regt. from Poona.

Lieutenant Robert Paterson, Bombay European Regt. from Poona.

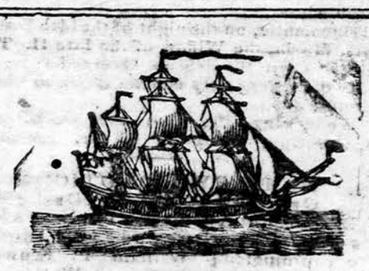
Liaurenant B. Mc'Mahon 1st-8th Regiment from Malwa.

DEPARTURES.—E. Mc'Carthy 47th Regiment, to Baroda.

Lieutenent W. F. Dunlop 2d-7th Regiment, to Ahmadabad.

Lieutenent J. W. M. Falconar, Fort Adjudent Tannah to Tannah.

Lieutenent Harris Poona, A, Force to Poona.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—June 10th Grab Salamattee Savoy Nacodah Wallyby from Bengal.

Do. 11th Brig Industry, Captain William Deller from Madras, and Cochin, the 1th of May.

Do. 13th Ship Windermore, Free Trader, Captain William Corbett, from Liverpool, in December and Buenos Ayres, the 1st of April.

Passengers per *Industry* from Cochin and Captain Adam Turner, Country ship.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Earl Balcaras, Captain Jameson, for China.
Ship Glenelg, Captain Cooper, for Ditto.
Ship Cornwallis, Captain Graham, for Ditto.
Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Captain Beyts for Isle of France.
Ship Friendship, Captain Horwood, China.
Ship Carron, Captain Crawford, for Liverpool
Ship Buckinghamshire, Captain Adams, for China.
Ship Marquis Huntly, Captain Macleod, for Ditto.
Ship Thomas Coutts, Captain Majoribanks, for Ditto.
Ship Duke of York, Captain Campbell, for Ditto.
Ship Canning, Captain Patterson, for Ditto.
Ship Futtay Alvadood, Nacoda, for Penang.
Ship Sophia, Captain Edwin, for Bussorah.
Ship Shaw Allum, Captain Denham, for Isle of France.
Brig Johnny, Captain Ballard, for Penang.
Ship Melpomene, Captain Maughan, for London.
Ship Partridge, Captain Clarkson, for Ditto.
American.—Ship Fame, Captain Snow, for America.
Ship Columbus, Captain Blachard, for Boston.
Ship Cicero, Captain Edes, for Boston.
French.—Ship Eugene, Captain Des Broses, for Bordeaux.
Portuguese.—Ship Princess Charlotte, Captain Billancourt, for Macao.

BENGAL.—16TH MAY.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday's report from Kedgeree announces the arrival of the *Minerva*, Captain John Russel, from the West Coast, the 17th April.

ARRIVALS.

May 7, Ship *Laura* Dennis, from Mocha 29th February, and Madras 30th April—Ship *Bombay*, Haram, from Covelong 29th April, and Madras 30th ditto

Ditto 12, Ship *Cæsar*, Taylor, from the Downs 21st December, Madeira 7th January, and Madras 3d May —Ship *Lord Wellington*, Williams, from Falmouth 21st December, and the Cape 28th Feb.—American brig *Ceres*, Strow, from Salam 20th October, and Batavia 6th March.

DEPARTURES.

May 7, Ship *Hero*, Pace, for the Isle of France and London.—Ship *Lloyds*, McPherson, for London.

Ditto 8, Ship *John Bull*, Bean, for Penang.

Ditto 9, Ship *Brixton*, London, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Ditto 11, Ship *Marquis of Anglesea*, Moorsom, for Liverpool.—The Ship *Roscoe*, Capt. Beans, and *Fletcher*, Captain Fletcher, will leave Calcutta, in the course of a day or two for Liverpool.

MADRAS.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 22d, Brig Dotterel, Captain John Salter, from Calcutta 25th April—23d, Brig Victoria, Captain Manuel Gonsalves, from Coringa 4th May.—24th, Brig Hope, Captain P. Thissel, from Pulicat 16th May.—25th, Ship Neptune, Captain J. Rodgers, from Bombay 30th April, and Point de Galle 21st May.—do. Ship Perseverance, Captain A. Brown, from Batticaloa, 22d May—26th, Brig Anna Cathatina, Captain P. Barbet, from Trincomalie 19th May.—29th, Brig Countess of Loudon, Captain W. Johnson, from Tappin 5th May, Passengers, Mrs. and Miss Hages.

DEPARTURES.—May 21st, Brig Jane, Captain T. R. Court, for Penang, Malacca and Java.—23d, Brig Bucephaleus, Captain R. B. Pavin, for Tranquebar.—26th, Ship Eliza, Captain John Pringle, for Calcutta.—27th, Cutter Alligator, Captain J. Benson, for Calcutta.—28th, Ship Neptune, Captain J. Rodgers, for Covelong.—29th, Ship Moira, Captain W. Hornblow, for Calcutta.

Bombay Birth and Deaths.

BIRTH.—At Calicut, on the morning of the 22d April, the Lady of James Taylor Esq. Bombay C. S. of a daughter.

At Seroor, on the morning of the 8th June, the lady of Captain F. H. Pierce. Never were the interesting, the amiable, and the dignified graces of lady, better blended with those of wife, mother, sister, & friend, than in her whose premature fate, it is now the melancholy lot of her husband, her family, & her friends to deplore.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday the 10th June, Mr. Wm Nowland.

On the 16th June Johns Williams Esq. Collector of Salsett.

Madras Marriages, Births and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday last, H. T. Bushby, Esq. to Miss L. A. Jeffreys.

BIRTHS.—At Salem, on the 20th instant the Lady of J. M. Heath, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Secundrabad, on the 21st April, the Lady of Lieut Colonel Deacon, of a Daughter.

On the 23d Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant O'Connell, Commissary of Ordnance, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 28th December, 1817, at Welterfreden, near Batavia, Louise Friderick Schmidz, the Lady of Captain Peter D. Schmidz Country service, aged 21 years and 7 months, sincerely and deservedly lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

On Saturday, the 23d instant, after a short and painful illness which he bore with true christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Henry Bentleman, in his 57th year, leaving behind him, numerous family consisting of a wife and twelve children to lament his irreparable loss.

At Trincomalie, on the night of the 14th Instant, aged 49 years, Maria, the Widow of the late H. Tranchall, Esq. H. M Civil Service on Ceylon: a Lady whose excellent qualities justly endeared her to her family and friends.

On Wednesday the 27th instant, after a short Illness, Caroline, Daughter of Mr. Thomas Rodrigues.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 22d 1817.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—To be Second Lieutenants—Gentlemen Cadets Edward B. Brooke, vice Wilson, promoted; William Y. Fenwick, vice Molesworth, promoted; Francis Weller, vice Cuppage, promoted; Charles P. Jones, vice Clark, promoted; William Pottinger, vice Burn, promoted; Ebenezer Jones, vice Doyle, promoted; Charles Pearson, vice Burnaby, promoted; Thomas Knatchbull, vice Smith, promoted; James H. St. John, vice Lys, promoted; Richard J. Dacres, vice Blake, promoted.

Commission in the North Wootton Troop of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Richard Wootten, Gentleman to be Cornet, vice Duffield, deceased.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

B. G. Doveton's Camp Boorampoor

SIR,

The campaign seems finished and nothing is now thought of but parties of pleasure and expence the 2d Cavalry as usual taking the lead, indeed the accomplished officers of this highly disciplined and in all respects excellent corps seem to be the first movers of the festivity, which now universally prevails in Camp, with them originated a project for a publick ball and Supper, not long since in contemplation but given up in consequence of numerous attending difficulties, it was considered that an hundred Miles (and from hence to the nearest station is above that distance) would prove to Ladies an obstacle which even the Charms of a ball and Supper could not overcome, besides for Ladies little conveniences were wanting, which in the language of Novelists, can be better conceived than described.

Every thing proceeds in Camp with the greatest harmony, a circumstance you will not wonder at, when I assure you that in one corps out of a very few Officers there are three fidlers, however two may perhaps be more properly called Amateurs, not being the owners of Violins, for though there are three fidlers there is but one fiddle.

The Cavalry Horses, seem to partake of the general joy, and have the appearance of being in high spirits nd condition, I observed indeed a few lean animals, with back cocked ears, and a downcast look, but a Cavalry Officer assured me that it arose merely from temporary disgust, at the expectation of remaining uncantoned during the ensuing Monsoon, if this be true how wonderful is the instinct of this essentially serviceable animal.

Last night a Grand Nautch, followed by fireworks was given by Sied Mahommed, one of the principal Inhabitants of this place, in compliment it was understood to the British Officers, composing the force, the whole went off with uncommonly good fortune, and the fireworks in particular, were both well imagined and happily executed, the amusements of the night terminated by a Subscription Supper at which the whole world was present, many loyal toasts were drank and songs (chiefly Burns's) sung with great approbation, it is worthy of remark that out of twenty five Gentlemen present, there were eighteen Natives of North Britain, three of Ireland, and but four Englishmen, however the good humour and cordiality of our Northern countrymen was not at all diminished by the scarcity of Bulls, and John Bulls.

A Report that the Court of Directors, with the sanction of the Board of Control have actually passed a Resolution that from the 1st January 1819 Scotch Officers, shall not compose more than three fourths, of the Indian Staff, has very naturally created amongst us a great sensation, the Court of Directors it is said by the Caledonians (and with some appearance of Justice looking at the names of our Honorable Masters) could never have passed so partial and unjust a Resolution, to say truth, the report is pretty generally disbelieved, and is conjectured to have originated with self fancied wits. The Staff excluded however seem to think that it has been fabricated by malicious and ill disposed persons.

I am
Sir,
your &c.
L.

To,

The Editor of the Bombay

SIR,

I take the liberty of addre[illegible] ing (like many of the [illegible] luable Paper) m[illegible]

[illegible] an answer to a correspondent, signing himself Denizen. I must beg leave in the first place to dissent from the declaration, "that people who keep regular Hamauls have in general very little trouble with them." Many of the oldest inhabitants of Bombay can vouch, that (since the wholesome regulations, which insured an equitable line of conduct between the employed, and employers, have been suffered to sink into oblivion) Hamauls, they had, had in their employ for years (during which time these men annually made considerable savings from their wages) have either left their service to profit by the general system of fraud now in existence, or by making continued and unreasonable demands for batta and extra pay (before unheard of) have rendered their discharge necessary. I know one Gentleman in particular who was treated in this way by eight Hamauls he had, had in his pay for eighteen years. I next must deny the solidity of the general Axiom, that the price of labour like that of any other commodity is estimated (in well regulated and civilised countries) by the demand. This swinging rule would give any set of men, (though being under and enjoying all the protection of the laws, established for the good of the whole community) a right, whenever their services might be particularly required, to oppress their fellow subjects by extorting for labour, more than its intrinsic value; thereby defeating one of the ends for which society was instituted, viz. the mutual protection and aid of men to one another on equitable terms. If such was the rule by which the value of labour was alone to be estimated, Hackney Coachmen in London and Paris would have a right to demand more than their usual fares, and Journeymen Taylors, Weavers, &c. might enter with impunity into combinations, to raise their wages, whenever they imagined some profit might acrue from such unjustifiable conduct. The general principle by which the price of labour is fixed by Magistrates in England is not by any fortunate influx of work, (which assures to the labourer constant employment) but by the price of provisions. Was the former circumstance to have any weight, it would be the means of injuring employers of workmen, in the first place, and ultimately the workmen themselves; particularly such men as Hamauls, the employing of whom may often be dispensed with, or obviated by the use of some other carriage. Gentlemen and others willingly pay an equitable remuneration for any convenience, but naturally resist attempts to make their necessities (or supposed necessities) the strong hold of fraud. In no place is this truth more strongly exemplified than in Bombay. The number of Carriages, Gigs &c. now running there, owe their origin greatly to the bad conduct and unrestrained rapacity of Hamauls. It would also be found on examination that not near the same number of bearers are now in Bombay, or can get permanent employment there, as in the good old times, when regulations both for the comfort of the employer, and as a check on the cupidity of the employed were enforced. If in England, a commercial country (where a spirit of foresight and competition exists among workmen, and which teaches them, that permanent and profitable employment is to be gained alone by good conduct, and the cheapness of labour) laws and rules are necessary for regulating the price of labour, how much more requisite must they be in India where that spirit, or the judgement to ingender it, was never known.

But where labourers & native tradesmen, and by the union of particular descriptions of men into casts, & employments, and the short sighted avarice, which distinguishes. Indians, are ever ready to form combinations to cheat all their brother citizens. I am afraid Sir, you will hardly approve of my controverting what may be a fixed opinion of yours, but I have ventured to do so as I really conceive, that your ideas, on the subject of Hamauls, if acted on would not only be detrimental to society at large but to the very men whose bad conduct you wish to extenuate.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your Obedt. humble Servt.
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

[illegible] *EDITOR,*

[illegible] the late numbers of the Bom[illegible]ier, there was an account given [illegible] trial by Ordeal, wherein it is stated, [illegible] the person who underwent it, escap[illegible]nhurt, that his hand, after taking it out of boiling-oil exhibited no appearance of scald or burn, and that he walked away in a triumphant manner. That there is some trick in this, there is but little doubt, and that some preparation potent enough to resist the effect of the burning oil, was applied, is but a just conclusion. In the early ages of Christianity, such deceptions were resorted to, but in the present state of society they are no longer tolerated, or believed in. Not long ago a woman exhibited herself in London, who could wash her hands, and other part of her body with the most caustic solutions and handle hot iron with impunity. To merely record the wonderful, is considered by many, as very meritorious, but from such opinions I beg leave to dissent, they deceive the ignorant and give to young minds, a wrong bias; nothing of this kind in fact ought to be recorded, without some effort, to detect imposition.

MILES AD NAVIS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to our correspondent who designates himself a Lover of Justice, we can only say, that the wages given for labour of all kinds ought to depend on the contract between the parties, and the necessities of each. And that the price of labour is not guided by the price of provisions, in England even it has been often stationary for twenty years at a time, but the price of provisions is always fluctuating.

As the Hamauls are not employed permanently they must gain enough when labour is in demand, to maintain themselves when they are not employed, our correspondent, has mentioned one instance of the bad behaviour of individual Hamauls we could quote twenty, but at the same [illegible] as many testimonials of good conduct.

Order and regulation are however good things, but we should think those regulations of the good old time, have not been consigned to oblivion, without some struggling, and if they are in the general opinion, such very good and desirable one, why are they not revived. We refrain from saying any more on this subject at present, but give as our decided opinion, that labour, in order to have the most beneficial effects on the large but fluctuating population, of Bombay, must be free and unfettered.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 17th JUNE, 1818.

By the arrival of the Windermere (Free Trader) Corbett, we have by the kindness of a friend, had a sight of a Buenos Ayres Gazette of the 1st of April, and find that the independant government, under the director Pueyrydon, continued to hold Buenos Ayres, and all the South side of the river Plate, as high as Peru; with Monte Video and its immediate neighbourhood, on the North side,

A French Pirate, had possession of the Parana and Urugney, and plundered all the vessels employed in the transport of goods.

Artigas still continued in possession of the country, between the month of the Urugney, and Monte Video, including, the territory of Colonia, immediately opposite to Buenos Ayres.

Chili still maintained its independance, but the Royalists, from Lima, had landed and were in force in the country.

The North American commission to the independant provinces, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 28th of February, and were received with great rejoicings, their names are Cæsar, A. Rodney, late attorney-general of the United States, James Graham of the foreign department, Theodore Bland one of the judges of Baltimore, and M. Brackenridge, secretary.

Considerable apprehension was entertained for the arrival of the army, which were expected from Cadiz, in the late Russian Squadron.

Privateering under the Buenos Ayres flag continued, to be very successfull.

The Buenos Ayres flag is declared to be of white and blue, as usual, but the one used in war, is to have a Sun painted in the middle of it.

English Vessels were daily arriving and departing.

A new paper, stiling itself the Southern independant, political, Literary and Mercantile Journal published its first number on the 29th of March it contains details of the rejoicing, and of a grand ball, given to the North American commissioners, on their arrival.

The Secretary Mr. Brackenridge is a Literary man and the Buenos Ayres Censor, contains a letter of his, to the president Mr. Monroe, on the actual state of South America, which as far as we can judge (from a hasty perusal) is distinguished by good sense and a perfect knowledge of his subject.

The Monsoon may be stated to have set in on Tuesday evening, when a hard squall from the land took place with a considerable fall of rain, the Colombo, (Free trader) attempted to put to sea but was obliged to return to the harbour, where she will remain until the next springs. It continued to blow very hard, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, several boats of cotton were upset, and some of the Ships in the harbour, parted their Cables, but we are happy to learn that no damage was sustained of conseqnence. The Barometer indicated, the approach of this weather by falling to 29-50.

A Seaman belonging to the Duke

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

[redacted] York we have been informed was drowned in the harbour a few days ago.

Lord Sefton's death is contradicted. A morning paper, says, he will now be enabled, to add a codicil to his will in favor of Mr. Hone.

The dissolution of Parliament after the sessions is pretty confidently spoken of, some of the new candidates are even named, amongst them we observe Lord Ebrington for the county of Devon. Mr. Gladstone for Liverpool, and no less than four new candidates for the Borough of St. Albans viz. Lord Charles Churchhill, Alderman Smith, the present Lord Mayor, Mr. Robarts the Banker, and Mr. Joseph Hume; and it is said that all these will be opposed by a country gentleman, in the immediate neighbourhood, Sir William Burroughs is about to start for Colchester.

Letters from Sir John Malcolms camp, state the surrender of Bajee Row, to that distinguished General & Statesman. The terms to which he has agreed we are told, is complete abdication, on condition of safe convoy to, and a protected residence at Benares, with a yearly allowance of ten Lacks of Rupees, he has already commenced his journey. His brother who surrendered himself some time ago to Captain Davies, we are told is on his way to Bassein, where he will remain until after the rains, when he will also proceed to Benares, with a monthly allowance of half a Lack of Rupees.

It is reported that Mr. Croker, will succeed to the Treasurership of the Navy.

The reports circulated concerning the death of Lord Byron, are without foundation, for it appears his Lordship was at Venice in December last, in perfect health.

The sale of Cotton at the East India House declared for the 5th Janurary, amounted to near 10,000 bales, the whole quantity of this article imported, during the year 1817, from all parts of the world, is stated to be about 80,000 tons, if in weight this will make about 450,000 Bombay bales but if measurement is meant, only 320,000.

Should the weather prove favourable on the approaching springs, the following Ships will proceed to sea viz. the Balcarras, Buckinghamshire, & Cornwallis, for China. The Brig Johnny for the Eastward, the Colombo, Free Trader, for England, and the American Ships Mary Ann, Beverly, and Packet, for America.

Letters by the Colombo, continue to be received by Framjee Cowasjee, and for the Melpomene, at the Office of Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm, & Co.

The Calcutta papers, have been lately filled with discussions about the scarcity of money, not carried on with much temper on either side. As long as we can recollect, the scarcity of this necessary commodity, has been visible enough, either from a want of a sufficient quantity of coin, or from the practice of hoarding, which the natives carry to a great extent. But that there has been no want of substantial credit, which in fact is money, the extensive speculations of its merchants sufficiently prove.

The Governor General, was at Secondra, on the 26th April.

The lovers of the Drama, no doubt witness with new delight, the present forward state of our theatre, and anticipate the pleasure of soon being summoned to tie on the buskin.

We have received Madras Journals of the 30th May, but our latest Bengal one is of the 16th, some extracts from them will be found, in another part of our paper,

We have been kindly informed that the Surat Castle, arrived at Trincomalle on the 20th May, and expected to sail from thence in the prosecution of her Voyage, to this Port, in a few days.

A Report was prevalent some weeks ago that the Honorable Company's Ship Waterloo, Captain Birch, from China, had been a ground, in the straits of Banca, we find this statement confirmed in a letter, from one of the Company's Ship who touched at the Cape of Good Hope, on her homeward bound voyage, with this addition, that the Bridgewater had also been twice aground in the same place.

We copy the following from our brother Editor of the Courier.

By another account, we learn that the garrison of Chandah consisted of upwards of 3,000 men, that it was defended by 52 bastions with as many guns, some of the largest calibre. The two columns of the storming party were commanded by Col. H. Scott, and led on by him and Col. Popham, They advanced with as much steadiness & order as if on parade to within 20 paces, when a simultaneous dash, made in the most intrepid manner by both columns, carried them to the summit of the breach. They then separated to the right and left to oppose the enemy; 800 of whom flanked the breach, and fought with such resolution, that several of our officers were opposed hand to hand, at this time Captains Charlesworth and Watson received severe sabre wounds. After a close and warm contest the enemy gave way in all directions. Many threw themselves from the walls and were killed in the fall or cut up by the reformed horse.

The Killedar and 500 men were killed or wounded. The rest escaped into a thick jungle of vast extent in the neighbourhood.

Our loss is 1 Surgeon, *killed*.

1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, *wounded*.

Lieut Fell of the Pioneers was wounded whilst in the act of planting [illegible] flag.

Major Goreham of the Madras artillery, after performing his arduous duty nobly in the battery, died of fatigue and heat; as did Dr. Davis from the same causes. The manner in which the horse artillery guns were run up to the top of the breach, and got inside of the place in the course of a few minutes, reflects the highest credit on Lieut. Pogenpole and Hunter and their men, the perpendicular descent on the inside being upwards of 12 feet.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 8TH MAY, 1818.

Mr. Lane Maguiac, Assistant to the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

While we lament that the Cholera Mobus has extended it's ravages to Cawnpore, Goruckpore, &c. we congratulate our Calcutta friends upon it's decided abatement here. The public reports have been favorable of late, and the private practitioners have had but few cases. We can only attribute this change to the influence of the continued dry weather, which invariably puts a stop to Epidemics in India,—and we think that this confirms the idea of it's cause having been checked perspiration.—During all the periods when the ranges of the Thermometer were greatest it raged most violently, and is now subsiding, when the temperature is most equal. Our letters from Benares mention a few cases having occurred there, for the first time, but not a bad kind. The following is regarding another disease, which was we understand in a former year very fatal there—"among the Children of the City, a disordered state of the Bowels, has carried off many. It arises in my opinion from unusually cool nights and hot days, alternating, without attention to this on the part of the parents."

Is not this also a corroborative testimony to the effects of checked perspiration?

CHOLERA MORBUS.

In a paper read at the Society of Medicine, at Paris, by M. Gallereux, of Tonnere, the following mixture is represented to be very beneficial in this disease.

Take of infusion of the flowers of the red poppy, and orange flower water, of each one ounce; ipecacuanha powder, 18 grains; sulphuric ether, ten drops. Mix.

To be taken in doses of a table-spoonful every half hour, drinking freely after each dose any demulcent fluid, acidulated with syrup of vinegar.

To the late instances of fires taking place on board of vessels prepared to quit this port, and appearing to have originated from design, we have to add another that occurred on board the ship *Friendship*, Captain BLACK, bound to the Isle of France. On the 1st instant, that vessel was laying at anchor a little above the upper huoy in Thornhill's channel, and a short time before 5 A. M. the chief officer, whose watch it was, went forward to call the hands in order to wash decks. On reaching the forecastle he was alarmed by observing a column of smoke issuing from the forecastle and fore hatchway, however he lost no time in taking measures for extinguishing the flames that were below, and fortunately with the assistance of the second officer he succeeded in getting the fire under in a few minutes. It was found to have begun in the cot of one of the seacunnies, that had been concealed behind some rubbish. A hole of about 16 inches diameter was burnt through the cot, bedding and mattress, but the early discovery of the circumstance and the active exertions of the officers prevented any farther damage. Had the fire been permitted, by an ignorance of its existence on the part of the officers, to extend itself for 15 minutes longer, it would have been beyond the ability of all on board to stop its farther progress, and the vessel must have been consumed.

All the letters that we have seen, describing the circumstance, express the conviction of the writers that it had been the result of design, but acquit the seacunny of having been in any way connected with the perpetration of the deed.

[*Guardian.*

[redacted] *in the River Hooghly,*

MAY 1, 1818.

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS.	NO. of VES.	TONS.
Free Traders for Great Britain.	20	8673
Ditto for Malta.	1	205
Ditto for Cape of Good Hope.	1	310
Country Ships for Great Britain,	2	900
Ditto for Malta.	1	780
Ditto for China.	6	3790
Ditto for Manilla,	2	524
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade, including the Isle of France, Persian Gulph, &c.	20	5327
New Ships for Sale,	12	6990
Laid up for Sale or Freight.	39	12915
American Vessels,	12	4050
French Vessels,	2	893
Ditto Calcutta Built,	1	639
Spanish Vessels from Manilla.	2	580
Danish Vessels,	1	500
Arabian Vessels,	2	450
TOTAL	124	47476

Guard.

Madras.

Several Ships are mentioned as likely to proceed hence to Europe in the course of next month, among which are the Diana, Grant, and Wellington—The Diana is daily expected from Calcutta, and will probably be the first opportunity for letters and Penssengers.

Letters from Jaulnah of the 15th instant, mention that a detachment from the force stationed in that part of the Country, had, some days before, captured treasure to an immense amount.—Our accounts state, that the quantity of Specie, bars of Gold and Jewels, were altogether valued at upwards of Twenty lacs of Pagodas—We hope that subsequent accounts will bring us a confirmation of this gratifying piece of intelligence.

The Ship Indian, Busch, from Bengal, arrived at Nantes on the 26th of November—This is one of the Ships inaccurately mentioned in some of the English Papers, as having been lost on the coast of France.

The Head quarters of His Excellency the Governor General, were on the 4th instant at Goruckpore---Accounts from this place mention, that the Cholera Morbus raged there to a great extent; and we regret to add, that at Lucknow, the mortality occasioned by it, is stated as being extremely distressing and alarming.

Joseph Till, Serjeant of H. M. 53d Regiment, James Bell, Serjeant of the Royal Scots, James Murphy, private in H. M. 86th Regiment, and William Murray, Private in H. M. 89th Regiment, the four unfortunate men, left for execution at the close of the late Session, suffered the awful sentence of the Law at the Presidency early on Monday morning. These unhappy men are stated to have met their fate, with great fortitude & resignation, confessing their guilt, and admitting the justice of their Sentence.

(*Govt. Gaz.*)

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.

REPEAL OF THE HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION.

ROYAL ASSENT.

About three o'clock, after prayers (by the Bishop of Landaff), were read, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Viscount Melville, took their seats in their robes, as his Majesty's Commissioners, on the bench in front of the throne; when, the Commons being in attendance, the Royal Assent was delivered in the usual form and words to the Bill for Repealing the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, "to enable his Majesty to secure and detain persons whom he shall suspect of conspiring against his Person and Government."

No other business being before their Lordships, the House adjourned till Monday, for which day their Lordships stand summoned, relative to the noticed intention of Viscount Sidmouth, to present certain Papers respecting the Internal State of the Country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION REPEAL BILL.

The House was summoned to the House of Peers. On his return, the Speaker stated, that the Royal Assent had been given by Commission to a Bill for repealing the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

On the motion of Mr. Arbuthnot, there was ordered to be laid before the House a return of all Exchequer Bills issued by virtue of the 57th of the King for raising 4,000,000*l.*, and also an account of all Exchequer Bills issued by an Act of the 57th of the King for raising 9,000,000*l.* for the service of the year 1817, outstanding and unprovided for.

STATE OF CONVICTS IN NEWGATE.

Mr. Bennet moved for a return of the number of persons, male and female, at present confined in Newgate under sentence of death, with the dates of their sentence, and the crimes of which they had been found guilty. It had been his lot at various times during the last two years to bring forward this subject before the House. At present there were from 60 [illegible] persons. He could not, on this occasion, avoid again adverting to the situation of the Prisoners in Newgate, who were crowded together in narrow cells, where they had not room for proper exercise, and where they were suffering the extremest hardships. If there was not room why did not the City of London apply to Parliament for aid, and for a large space in which to confine Prisoners? He imputed no blame whatever to the respectable individual who at present was keeper of the prison; on the contrary, he felt himself bound to say, that no individual since the days of Howard, could have studied more to alleviate the miseries of imprisonment than Mr. Brown had done. He (Mr. Bennet), had repeatedly, on former occasions, reprobated the practice of delaying to report prisoners under sentence of death to the Crown, and he could not refrain from repeating his opinion on this subject on the present occasion also.

Alderman Atkins said it was extremely to be regretted that the condemned cells in the gaol of Newgate were only calculated for the reception of forty persons. It never was anticipated that there would be occasion for more accommodation. With regard to making reports of one Session before the other commenced, he begged to state that this was impossible. The interests of the unhappy criminals frequently required that time should be taken to deliberate on their cases, and to make inquires as to their characters, often in distant parts of the country. The reports were made as often as was expedient.

Mr. Bennet stated, that the Recorder had been ready for some time with his last report, and that the delay took place on the part of his Majesty's Government.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Bennet said, he rose to move for an account of all pensions on retired allowances granted to Inspectors of Taxes, or Clerks in Tax Offices, distinguishing such Officers the one from the other—and, For an Account of all Exchequer Bills issued between the 1st of January, 1817, and the 1st of January, 1818, specifying the Acts of Parliament under which they were issued, the dates of their issue, their amount, the terms on which the issues were made, and how applied.

At the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Hon. Gentleman withdrew his motions, and desired that they might stand as notices for Tuesday.

BANK TOKENS.

Mr. Curwen begged to know whether any steps had been taken to secure those persons from loss who might chance to have Bank of England Tokens in their possession after the period appointed by the Bank for their recal; and whether they would not be receivers of Taxes?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the question of the Hon. Gen. could not be easily answered. The Receivers of Taxes would no doubt receive the Bank Tokens so long as the Bank would receive them, but he was not prepared to say they would do more.

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

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Poetry.

THE LAST LEGACY.

"Ut Jungar Vice Cotis expers ipse secundi."

How comes it, my S ——, when sick in your bed,
Expecting, forsooth, to be rank'd with the Dead,
That the last feeble ray of your piety shone
In a gift of One Hundred Pounds sterling to Hone?
Perhaps you consider'd it right to be civil
In the crisis of fate to his Patron the D—l.

IMPROVEMENT.

On hearing a Noise in the Upper Gallery while Miss Stephens *was singing.*

From Stephens' sweetly vocal strain,
While sounds seraphic flow,
The *Gods* their pow'r *above* maintai n,
But *Heav'n* remains *below.*

A. B. Temple.

DEJECTION.

Would'st thou love me, my Love, if the world were unkind,
By fortune forsaken, by friendship forgot?
Would'st thou smile like a seraph, from Heaven design'd
To cheer with the charm of affection my cot?
Would'st thou love me, my Love, if in sadness I sigh'd,
Nor leave me, all lonely, to buffet the wave?
Would'st thou weep for me, Love, if on misery's tide
Neglected I struggled—dejected I died—
Oh! say, would'st thou shed a soft tear on my grave?

ASHLEY.

(Continued from the third Page.)

He understood there had been some communication from the Bank of England on the subject to the country Bankers, with a view of facilitating the exchange of the tokens for other money.

Mr. Curwen said, that so as means were taken to secure the public from loss, he was satisfied; and that, in the mean time, he hoped the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman would put the public on their guard.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to his Majesty, observed that the object he had now in view was merely to adopt the usual form of taking into consideration that part of his Majesty's Speech which referred to the supplies for the year. It was always customary to refer this subject to a Committee of Supply the day succeeding that on which the Speech itself had been taken into consideration. He had adopted the earliest opportunity of pursuing this course. If it were intended to enter into any discussion, it would be fitter to defer the question till Monday.

Mr. Sharpe did not rise to oppose the motion, but to express his surprise, that in the Prince Regent's Speech there was not one word said of economy or retrenchment. There was not the same regard even to appearances that was observable at the opening of the preceding session. On the contrary, it seemed to be the intention of his Majesty's Government to raise the income of the country to the expenses, rather than to reduce the expenses to the income. (*Hear, hear, from the Opposition.*—It was important, especially as that period approached when they were to meet their constituents, and when they would be called upon to describe what the state of the country was, that it should be understood to what class they belonged—whether to that class which had assisted in adding to the intolerable taxation of the people, and to the lavish expenditure of Ministers, or to that class which endeavoured to lessen the burthens of the people, and to oppose a further extension of extravagance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as he had already pledged himself to bring forward a regular statement of the Financial state of the country, and as it was only when the supplies were before the House that any discussion on financial subjects could be fairly or regularly entered upon, the observations of the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last were quite uncalled for on the present occasion. His Majesty's Ministers were now, as they had ever been, desirous of acting on a system of the most rigid economy, and he trusted the House would be found to pay as much regard to the interests of the people now as at any former period. It was his intention to take the earliest opportunity the Session afforded, namely, Monday next, to move for the revival of the Committee to inquire into the public expenditure of the country.

Mr. Brougham could not agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that his Hon. Friend's observations were wholly uncalled for. The Right Hon. Gentleman might talk of his Committee of Finance, but where were the benifits arising from it to be discovered? The Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session, did not even hold forth a hope of economy or retrenchment. This was at least promised in the Speech of last Session; but in the present Speech there was not a word to allow us to suppose that such objects were even in the contemplation of his Majesty's Government. He trusted, however, that the House would watch every movement of Ministers, and that those Gentlemen who, perhaps, in the course of a few weeks, or even a shorter period, would be sent to meet large bodies of their constituents, would so employ that short time in inquiry into abuses, and promoting economy and retrenchment, that they might not fear to meet them.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, in which, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the usual general Resolution for a Supply was agreed to. The Estimate for the current year were laid before the Committee, and the House resumed. The Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

PROPERTY TAX.

Mr. Brougham wished to know from the Right Hon. Gentleman, if the promise made two years ago, that all documents relating to that odious impost, the Income Tax, which the exertions of the House had got rid of, and which he hoped never to see restored, had been destroyed as far as possible.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the documents alluded to by the Hon. Gent. were destroyed.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Mr. Bennet said he held in his hand a petition from one of the unfortunate men who had been confined in Cold Bath-fields prison, under the operation of the Habeas Courpus Suspension Act. This man's name was William Benbow. He was, as it appeared, taken up without accusation, and discharged without trial. The mercy of Government had been exercised towards him as it had been towards the other unfortunate individuals in his situation. Lord Sidmouth had told him he should have Counsel appointed to defend him at his trial, and a copy of his indictment; thus promising what he could not refuse, and giving what he could not withhold. Letters addressed to Benbow by his wife had been withheld, because they contained expressions unpleasant to the Noble Lord. When he went into the prison his clothes were tattered: he applied for others, and they told him he might have one of the felon's dresses. The petitioner was one of those who had refused to enter into recognizance on the 1st of January, and who was discharged on the 20th of the same month, without recognizance. If it were just to call for his recognizance on the 1st, it was equally just to make the same demand on the 20th. The demand, however, was not made, and hence he inferred an admission of its injustice—The petition was then brought up, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

IRISH GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Bill for Suspending the Irish Grand Jury Presentment Bill.

After a few words from Mr. Courtenay, Mr. V. Fitzgerald, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Peel, Sir H. Parnell, and Mr. C. Buller, the Bill was committed, the Report received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.—Adjourned.

THE HAMILTON FAMILY.

The late Marquis of Abercorn was the head of the house of Hamilton, being descended from Lord Claud Hamilton, third son of the first Duke of Chattelherault; the present Duke of Hamilton being descended from the house of Douglass and became Duke in right of Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, in her own right, daughter of James, first Duke of Hamilton, and Earl of Cambridge, K. G. The first title was granted to his issue male and female, and on their failure to heirs general, by reason of their affinity to the throne, which, on the death of the late Duke of Hamilton, caused an inquiry to be instituted as to heirs general, and it was discovered that an Act of Parliament had passed to unite the Dukedoms of Hamilton and Brandon, in the male line, as long as it continued, otherwise the Hamilton title would have been vested in the female, and the Brandon in the male. The French Dukedom of Chattelherault decidedly descends to the female, the patent being granted to heirs general.

The general state of the Coal Trade is likely to come under consideration early in this Session of Parliament. It is a subject of deep interest to the public at large, and should be entered upon, divested of all local or interested feelings. We are satisfied that a small and equal duty on coals generally, exceptin such as are used in manufactures, wou d be much more productive to the Re enue than the present heavy duties imposed on Sea-borne Coal. It would fall generally, not partially, on the country, and would enable thousand of poor industrious individuals in the Maritime Districts to provide themselves with this necessary article in severe seasons at a low price

DEAL BOATMEN.

FOR THE SUN.

Mr. Editor,---A report being prevalent at Deal, that it was the intention of a son of the late Sir Horace Mann to offer himself a Candidate to present the Town and Port of Sandwich at the nex[t] ral Election, in opposition t[o] Yorke, to be supported [illegible] Deal, owing (*it is whispered*) to the Hon. Baronet not having interested himself on behalf of some of those persons with Government, in the way of *mitigation*, &c. as they expected, I lost no time in setting off for London, and on my arrival this evening have been somewhat surprized at reading in the Morning Papers reflections upon several statements which have appeared in your Paper, relative to the proceedings of the Mayor and Magistrates of Deal, in committing two Gentlemen, of his Majesty's ship Severn, to trial for a capital offence, acting, as it will appear at the trial, in their own defence, and in the execution of their bounden duty. A long resident of Deal, and having attended the examinations, I can safely assert, that my own mind, as well as that of other respectable persons, was quite satisfied upon the facts, as you stated them; and I can attest, with equal confidence, notwithstanding the observation in the paragraph alluded to ---that fire-arms have been discharged close to Captain M'Cullock and his Officers, either for the purposes of injury or intimidation, and whether in the streets or vicinity of Deal, is not important. To prove the spirit by which the Fair Traders are actuated, I mention another occurrence equally true:---Upon one occasion two marines of the Severn *were barbarously fired at, and severely wounded,* (while quietly sitting on the beach) by two Smugglers, who in the most dastardly manner, crawled up the beach, and, unseen, took a deliberate aim. Of the feeling existing in the minds of some persons here, upon the resistance so gallantly given by the two young Gentlemen of the Severn, in the execution of their duty, and against the ferocious attacks made upon them by the Smugglers, some idea may be formed *when Mr. Edward Iggulden, the Mayor of Deal, did not hesitate to designate them (in speaking to a Gentleman) as "bloodthirsty rascals and puppies!!"*

I think, in justice, all parties should be heard, which is the reason of my sending these hasty observations for insertion in The Sun, to counteract the evident tendency of the paragraph quoted.

VERAX, *of Deal.*

Angel, St. Clement's Tuesday Evening,
Jan. 20, 1818.

Whitehall, Jan. 17, 1818.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty to grant unto the Right Honorable Sir John Leach, Knt. the office of Vice-Chancellor of England, in the room of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Plumer, appointed Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records of the Court of Chancery.

Downing street, Jan. 19, 1818.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Major-General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of St. Lucia, in the room of Major-General Seymour deceased.

The late Hon'ble Charles Maitland—Lord Holland first received the melancholy intelligence of the demise of this amiable young man. His Lordship proceeded to Warren's Hotel, and in as delicate a way as possible, communicated to the Earl of Lauderdale the distressing news. The feelings of the father, for the loss of his favourite son, words cannot convey an adequate idea of; he lost the use of speech for 24 hours. The shock was the greater, in consequence of the previous health of the deceased, which was uninterruptedly good. Government sent off an Admiralty Messenger to Portsmouth, to prevent the sailing of the Magnificent, of 74 guns, commanded by the Hon. A. Maitland, which had on board Lord Maitland, the Earl's eldest son.

PETER MOORE, ESQ.

Speculation being busy respecting the probable dissolution of Parliament, early in the ensuing Session, we deem it expedient to direct the public attention to a letter, addressed by Peter Moore, Esq. to his Constituents of Coventry, in answer to an offer on their parts, again to constitute him their Representative, free of all expense. The letter presents a proud recapitulation of the claims of this honest and upright Senator to the confidence of the people, and to have "his claims allowed," in a manner so eminently flattering to his feelings, is no less honourable to the Constituents than the Representative. It is unnecessary at this moment to canvass the judgment, or political discretion manifested by Mr. Moore during his long Parliamentary career. It matters not in the immediate view of this subject, how intimately his opinions may have consisted with the dictates of reason, humanity, or liberty, or how far experience may have brought a sad confirmation to the truth of his political forebodings. It is enough that he has shewn himself independent in his principles—that in endeavouring to stem the tide of corruption, he has not been borne away by its influence—and that now he can enjoy the luxury of uniting the applause of freemen to the smiles of his own good conscience. This is all that we can expect from the depositaries of our power; and if all the Members of the House of Commons could produce as valid proofs as Mr. Moore has done, of their having been equally free from corrupt influence, we should find their respective Constituents offering them similar rewards, without compelling them to pay too dearly for their Parliamentary honours. The following is the letter, taken from a Coventry Paper:

Gentlemen---If my bodily strength had permitted, I should before have had the honour of acknowledging the patriotic sentiments with which your Ward, of independent Freemen, have been pleased so singularly to distinguish me; first, by approving and applauding the uniform exercise of my trust, as your Representative in Parliament, for the long period of fifteen years; and, secondly, by requesting my future acceptance of your continued trust, whenever an election may be. Permit me to say, Sirs, briefly, that your liberal approbation, so unequivocally declared, not only proudly gratifies, and eminently rewards my mind, with the utmost wish to which it ever aspired, as your national fiduciary, but, however arduous, and I can most truly say, for one who does his duty to his constituents, slavish and distressing as the duty is, my long respected constituents of Coventry, but *they alone*, can command my future services in Parliament. Fifteen years of unabated services in Parliament, for the same ancient City, form a period of no ordinary political experience, of no ordinary public character, either as it respects the Constituents or Representative. I have conscientiously believed, during all that long and arduous period, step by step, Sessions after Sessions, election after election, and change after change of Administration; I have unreservedly believed, that I have faithfully discharged my duty to my confiding Constituents, as became myself, under the pledges I had made to them, and the oaths of fidelity which I had taken on admission into the exercise of their trust; that I have fulfilled my duty to my worthy Constituents, as became myself, my own honour, and the honour of their trust; and, what is glorious, and more than triumphantly glorious to me, you have been pleased most unequivocally to assure me of it. Then I have not only my own self approbation, hitherto doubtful, as it might have been in any other breast than my own; but, what is of infinitely more importance to yourselves, the whole people of England and to myself (uncontroledly and discretionally exercising a general and undefined trust), I have your approbation most unreservedly. This result of fifteen years of arduous and watchful trial, between Constituents and Representative, is honourable, dignified, and proud to both; but it is no more honourable, dignified, and proud than what it ought to be, wherever the connection is not false, deceitful, treacherous, and corrupt. Be it so ever & ever; for, while the trust of the Constituent is sacred, the Representative's exercise of it, if he do not dishonour himself, can never be otherwise. What the honour of the Constituent has a right to expect, the honour of the Representative commands him to exercise. On such humble reasoning, true or false, I have anxiously struggled to maintain and to preserve the rights of my constituents, to uphold the constitution as our common bond of union, to honour the Throne, to protect the people. I have opposed all invasion of public liberty---all infringement of private right. I have studied to promote economy in the expenditure of public money, and to diminish imposts on the country. I have been the uniform opponent of war, both before and ever since I have had the honour to be your trustee in Parliament, and I have as uniformly and unceasingly been the sincere advocate of peace---all without meaning offence to any human being. On all these subjects my opinions have been wholly regulated by my own acquired notions of principle and virtue, love of country, and social order. Whether I have been right, or whether I have been wrong, I hold myself responsible to you, my immediate constituents, to my God, and to my country, in the pure essence and lucid spirit of our common constitution; and be their ultimate judgement what it may, I feel all that integrity of heart with which I approached your City fifteen years ago---pure, unpolluted, and undiminished.

From the many addresses, similar to yours, from the different Wards of the independent Freemen of the City of Coventry. I perceive I shall most likely have to address my honourable Constituents of Jordan Well Ward, more at large hereafter; and in the true spirit of accountability to you I am ready to do so. In the mean time allow me to say thus much, and no more---that I should thoroughly detest myself if I did not entertain too great a value for my own honour ever to be capable of sacrificing yours; and that, in all times to come, I shall be proud, undeviatingly, to imitate that steady line of conduct which you, my respected Constituents, have so

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